KARNATAKA STATE AKKAMAHADEVI WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY VIJAYAPURA

SYNOPTIC NOTE OF THE RESEARCH WORK

"A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF FLOOD AFFECTED VICTIM VILLAGES IN BAGALAKOT DISTRICT''

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Research Guide

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*REFFERENCE

‘A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF FLOOD AFFECTED VICTIM VILLAGES IN BAGALKOT DISTRICTS’

1. **Introduction:**

A natural disaster is major adverse event resulting from natural process of the Earth; examples are floods hurricanes, tornadoes , volcanic eruption, earth quakes, tsunamis, and other geologic processes. A natural disaster can cause loss of life or damage property, and typically leaves some economic damage in its wake, the severity of which depends on the affected population’s resilience and also on the infrastructure available.

Saxena, H.M. (2004) :Environmental Geography (Second Edition),Rawat Publications,Floods lead to tremendous losses property. Infrastructure, business and increased risk of diseases. Floods are also the most frequent natural disasters, affecting over 2.8 billion people in the world and causing over the past three decades. The World Health Organization categorised the 2012 flood disaster in Nigeria as the worst flood to have hit the country in the past 50 years.

Floods are the most common naturally occurring hazard and responsible for a greater number of fatalities globally (Doocyetal. 2013;Jonkman 2005). Floods are a result of excess water flowing on land that used to be dry (Djimesh, Okine and Mireku 2018).Among natural disasters, floods have been reported to be responsible for almost half of casualities (EM-DAT 2011). Floods are also the most frequent natural disasters, affecting over 2.8 billion people in the world and causing over 200 000 deaths over the past three decades. (Hashizume 2013). Between 1995 and 2015, the lives of 2.3 billion people were affected, making floods accountable for 47% of all weather- related disasters globally (UNISDR 2015). Factors that cause flood events are complicated and interrelated ((Halgamuge & Nirrmalathas 2017).Some other authors argued that it was not at all clear how capabilities could be measured directly because the approach included non-chosen alternatives as part of an individual’s well-being(2008). This study is framed in the context of this uncertainly over how vulnerability and capabilities can be studied in the context of disasters.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1. Sonule B.B. and Changole V.B. (1999):

They stated that, the river floods are the functions of topographic, fluvial and other activity factors. Certain decision-making processes must be followed to mitigate the danger of flood that causes tremendous loss of life and property. The major theme of this paper is to investigate the combined effects of topographic and fluvial aspects, taking the case of

Shahanur River, a tributary of the Purna River in Vidarbha (Maharashtra). Singh Yadvinder (2000): He focused on flood affected area of Inter-state Chandigarh Region, flood affected area during 1988 and 1983, ISCR- flood intensity of affected area 1993. De U.S. and Dandekar M.M (2001): This paper analyses the data on disastrous weather events like tropical cyclones, severe thunderstorms, tornados and extreme weather events like floods, droughts, heat and cold waves in respect of fourteen major cities in India. The study brings out specific distribution of these hazards across the cities and proposes some measures to minimize the losses from natural disasters.

2. Gadgil Alaka and Dandekar Supriya (2001):

He was attempted to study the various weather hazards with special reference to analysis of flood events during the last three decades reveals that Assam ranks first followed by Bihar, U.P., and West Bengal. All these states account for 40% of total Floods reported

3.Kewalramani Gita.(2006):

This paper attempts to examine the factors contributing to flooding in Mumbai Suburban District in view of the need to implement a range of measures or management practices, which would help alleviate this problem. This is vital as extreme rainfall events are likely to become more common in future due to climate change

3 .STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

"A Sociological study of flood affected victim villages in Bagalakot district."

4 .CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK;

FLOODS CONCEPT:

***** The word flood' comes from the old English 'flod,' a word common to Germanic languages (compares German 'Flut', Dutch 'vloed' from the same root as is seen in flow, float). The specific term ―The flood,‖ capitalized, usually refers to the great Universal Deluge described in the Bible, in Genesis, and is treated at Deluge (Wikipedia- the Free Encyclopedia).

Meaning of flood

The inundation of an area by water is called a flood. In other words, when a river over flows its banks and water spreads in the surrounding areas is a flood. Various causes of flood, losses by flood and flood control measures are described below:

Losses by flood: Humans and animals both are affected by flood. People are rendered flood water. Domestic as well as wild animals die. Boats and fishing nets etc. are lost or damaged in coastal areas. Out break of epidemics like malaria and diarrhoea etc. are common after

flood. Potable water is contaminated and sometimes becomes scarce. Food grains are lost or spoiled, their supplies from outside become difficult.

Losses by annual floods, instead of decreasing are increasing every year. In 1953 2.43 crores of people were affected. By 1987 the number of flood affected people rose to 4.83 crore. According to an estimate on an-average property worth Rs. 210 crores is lost in floods every year. Flood affects about 6 crore people and crops of one crore hectare are damaged.

5. Objectives of the study.

The main objective studies are:

1. To demarcate the flood-prone area and find out the causes of flood.
2. To study the frequency, magnitude and probability of floods.
3. To analyze the flood victims villages the geographical factors.
4. To assess the impact of floods on physical and socio-economic environment.
5. To suggest appropriate measures towards controlling and management of flood.
6. To review the effectiveness of public sector and household

6. Hypothesis of the study :

1. To examine the flood areas affected most of the bank of river.
2. Floods are occurred most of the heavy rainfall.
3. Floods are damaging the most property and loses lives animals.
4. Floods are destructive geographical structure.

7. Need of the study:

The present study chosen for research has its own importance and significance socio-economic factors are major causes of flood victims. There are studies on socio-economic conditions of flood victim villages in Bagalkot district.

The present work will be important to examine status of flood victims villages in Bagalkot district and it would make suggestion of further improvement in this floods areas.

8. Methodology:

There are two important source of data collection. These are following one of the

Primary source and secondary sources. The collected data will be analysed with the help of suitable statistical tools like percentage averages and ratio to draw the meaningful conclusion of the study.

9. Universal sampling:

For the present study is in Bagalakot district of flood areas. Bagalakot district has 8 taluka these are following Rabakavi Banahatti, Guledudda, Badami, Hunagund, Jamakhandi, Mudhol,Ilkal, Bilagi.The present study was conducting most flood areas in Bagalkot district.

10. Limitation of the study:

The study cover Bagalakot district only about socio-economic conditions of flood victim villages.

1. The study conducted flood victim villages in Bagalkot district.

2. The flood victim villages were understanding the situation of geographical structure.

3. Flood Victims status of the socio-economic conditions.

4. This study was conducted most flood areas in Bagalkot district.

11. Conclusion:

Socio-economic distal and geographical structure of flood areas with loses the property and animals lives people. Floods are affected most classes poor and middle classes people in Bagalkot district.

12. CHAPTERIZATION:

1. Chapter I deals with Introduction and Research design.

2. Chapter II deals with Review of Literature.

3. Chapter III deals with Background of the floods and Affects.

4. Chapter IV deals with Data Analyses and Interpretation.

5. Chapter V deals with The Summary, findings, Suggestions and Conclusion.

References:

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2. Flood: http://www.Wikipedia- the free encyclopedia